1		HONORABLE RONALD B. LEIGHTON
2		
3		
4		
5		
6	UNITED STATES D	ISTRICT COURT
7	WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT TACOMA	
8		
9	TIFFANY R MYRICK,	CASE NO. C16-5184 RBL
10	Plaintiff,	ORDER
11	v.	
12	PORT ORCHARD POLICE DEPARTMENT, et al.,	
13	Defendants.	
14	THE MATTED is before the Court on Die	intiff Maniely's Metion for Leave to Duescad in
		intiff Myrick's Motion for Leave to Proceed in
15	THIS MATTER is before the Court on Pla forma pauperis, supported by her proposed compl	
15 16		aint. Myrick's very short complaint claims that
15 16 17	forma pauperis, supported by her proposed compl	aint. Myrick's very short complaint claims that cial needs child into protective custody,
15 16 17 18	forma pauperis, supported by her proposed compl the Defendants entered her home and took her spe	aint. Myrick's very short complaint claims that cial needs child into protective custody, gaged in any criminal activity.
15 16 17 18	forma pauperis, supported by her proposed complethe Defendants entered her home and took her spewithout a warrant. She claims that she was not en	aint. Myrick's very short complaint claims that cial needs child into protective custody, gaged in any criminal activity.  Its to proceed <i>in forma pauperis</i> upon
15 16 17 18 19 20	forma pauperis, supported by her proposed complethe Defendants entered her home and took her spewithout a warrant. She claims that she was not entered A district court may permit indigent litigary	aint. Myrick's very short complaint claims that cial needs child into protective custody, gaged in any criminal activity.  Its to proceed <i>in forma pauperis</i> upon 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). The court has broad
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	forma pauperis, supported by her proposed complete the Defendants entered her home and took her spewithout a warrant. She claims that she was not entered A district court may permit indigent litigate completion of a proper affidavit of indigency. See	aint. Myrick's very short complaint claims that cial needs child into protective custody, gaged in any criminal activity.  Its to proceed <i>in forma pauperis</i> upon 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). The court has broad vilege of proceeding <i>in forma pauperis</i> in civil
15 16 17 18 19 20	forma pauperis, supported by her proposed complethe Defendants entered her home and took her spewithout a warrant. She claims that she was not enable A district court may permit indigent litigary completion of a proper affidavit of indigency. See discretion in resolving the application, but "the principles."	aint. Myrick's very short complaint claims that cial needs child into protective custody, gaged in any criminal activity.  Its to proceed <i>in forma pauperis</i> upon 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). The court has broad vilege of proceeding <i>in forma pauperis</i> in civil <i>Weller v. Dickson</i> , 314 F.2d 598, 600 (9th

action is frivolous or without merit." Tripati v. First Nat'l Bank & Trust, 821 F.2d 1368, 1369 (9th Cir. 1987) (citations omitted); see also 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i). An in forma pauperis complaint is frivolous if "it ha[s] no arguable substance in law or fact." *Id.* (citing *Rizzo v*. Dawson, 778 F.2d 527, 529 (9th Cir. 1985); Franklin v. Murphy, 745 F.2d 1221, 1228 (9th Cir. 1984). A pro se plaintiff's complaint is to be construed liberally, but like any other complaint it must nevertheless contain factual assertions sufficient to support a facially plausible claim for relief. Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 173 L.Ed.2d 868 (2009) (citing Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 570, 127 S.Ct. 1955, 167 L.Ed.2d 929 (2007)). A claim for relief is facially plausible when "the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged." *Igbal*, 556 U.S. at 678. Myrick is not eligible to proceed in forma pauperis under this standard. Her complaint does not identify the basis for the Court's jurisdiction over the parties or the controversy, and none is apparent. Presumably there is an ongoing state court proceeding regarding the child and the state's taking him into "protective custody." This court cannot and should not entertain a parallel federal proceeding concerning that same subject matter. This Court cannot and will not review or reverse decisions made in state court. The Rooker-Feldman doctrine precludes "cases brought by state-court losers complaining of injuries caused by state-court judgments . . . and inviting district court review and rejection of those judgments." Exxon Mobil Corp. v. Saudi Basic Indus. Corp., 544 U.S. 280, 284, 125 S. Ct. 1517, 1521, 161 L. Ed. 2d 454 (2005). [W]hen a losing plaintiff in state court brings a suit in federal district court asserting as legal wrongs the allegedly erroneous legal rulings of the state court and seeks to vacate or set aside the judgment

2

3

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

of that court, the federal suit is a forbidden de facto appeal. Noel v. Hall, 341 F.3d 1148, 1156 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.2003); Carmona v. Carmona, 603 F.3d 1041, 1050 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2008). 2 3 The Motion for Leave to proceed in forma pauperis is therefore DENIED. Plaintiff shall pay the filing fee, or file a proposed amended complaint, within 30 days of this order. Any proposed amended complaint shall describe the court's jurisdiction over the case and the parties, 5 and address the pendency of the state court action involving the same subject matter. It should 6 7 also address the "who what when where and why" of the claims, and the basis for any relief against the defendants. It need not be long, but it does have to articulate a plausible claim upon 8 which relief can be granted. 9 IT IS SO ORDERED. 10 Dated this 29<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2016. 11 12 13 Ronald B. Leighton United States District Judge 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24